

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PERLA AT NEW YORK.—ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Cunard steamship *Perla*, with Liverpool advices to the 25th ultimo, arrived at New York on Wednesday. Her mails reached this city yesterday morning.

## GREAT REVEALS.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. V. Smith, on behalf of the government, denied the truth of a report which had found its way into print that the army in Bombay had also broken out into mutiny, and stated that the latest official advices from India pointed the very reverse of this.

The votes of half a million sterling on account of the Persian war, and four hundred thousand for the Chinese hostilities, were agreed to.

During the debate on the latter question, Sir C. Wood stated that the arrival of the gun-boats in Canton river would enable the British admiral to destroy the war junks, and beyond that no hostilities would be entered upon until the arrival of Lord Elgin at Peking, and the result of his mission to the Emperor was ascertained. After that, if any further hostilities took place they would probably be confined to Canton, which was the wish of the British government, and seemed to be the wish of the people of China as well.

On Thursday in the House of Lords the Queen's answer to the address upon the subject of emigration of free negroes from Western Africa was received. It merely gives an assurance of an earnest desire to discourage all schemes for the emigration of negroes that are calculated to promote slavery.

In the Commons Mr. Labouchere said it had been determined to separate the district Moreton Bay from the colony of New South Wales, and form it into a new colony.

In the Commons a vote upon the new divorce bill showed a majority of 87 in favor of the measure.

According to the latest impressions Parliament would not adjourn before the 20th of August.

The parliamentary election for Oxford city resulted in the defeat of Mr. Thackeray, the vote being—for Cardwell, 1,085; Thackeray, 1,018.

The proceedings in regard to the Atlantic telegraph cable continued to increase in interest. The shareholders of the company at Liverpool had given a grand banquet to the officers of the *Niagara* and *Susquehanna*, and the completion of the shipment of the cable on the *Agamemnon* had been celebrated by a grand *fete* in the park of Sir Culling Eardley, near Epsom, on the 14th inst.

Nearly a thousand persons were present at the latter entertainment, including Professor Morse, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Captain Sands of the *Susquehanna*, and others.

At the dinner of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which had been holding its annual show at Salisbury, Lord Fortman introduced as a guest Mr. French, the vice president of the Agricultural Society of the United States. Mr. French was warmly received, and addressed the audience at some length.

The American honors, Prior and Prior, which had been entered to run for the Goodwood cup, had attracted attention in betting circles, and were backed at short odds.

Considerable rioting, resulting from the bad feeling engendered by the twelfth of July celebration, had taken place between the Orangemen and Ribbonmen at Belfast, and on one occasion a serious collision with the military was the result, but fortunately without loss of life.

On the 21st of July there was great rejoicing at the town of Boston, Lincolnshire, consequent on the reopening of the southwest chapel of the church in that town, which has been restored by the citizens of Boston, Mass., as a memorial to John Cotton. Mr. Dallas, the American minister, the bishop of Kentucky, and ex-Mayor Bigelow, of Boston, Mass., were amongst those who took part in the proceedings. An address was presented to Mr. Dallas on the occasion, and two speeches were made by that gentleman in the course of the proceedings.

There is a rumor of the appearance of the potato blight in the province of Munster, Ireland, but it was not regarded as very serious.

SHIPPING OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

We copy the following from the Liverpool Journal of July 25:

The first great act in the wondrous enterprise which, in its perfected results, is to bring the Old and New Worlds within a few minutes' distance of each other, was completed on Thursday morning, when the last coil of the Atlantic telegraph cable was securely deposited in the vast hold of the *Agamemnon*, and the machinery was set in motion to show, experimentally, how it was intended to work.

About four hundred lengths were paid off, and so far the experiment was entirely satisfactory, although it must be admitted that the length was not enough to try the question of strain, which is pronounced to be the great difficulty of the project. The festival in honor of this great crowning act was held in the beautiful park of Belvidere, which had been obligingly opened by the present occupant, Sir Culling Eardley, for the purpose.

The chair was taken by Sir Culling Eardley, supported by Mr. Cardwell, M. P., Mr. Ricardo, M. P., Commodore Eden, Capt. Sands and the officers of the American frigate *Susquehanna*, Professor Westhouse, Mr. Brooking, Capt. Noddy of the *Agamemnon*, and a great number of ladies, and several gentlemen more or less interested in the undertaking. After about half an hour devoted to the discussion of the feat, the chairman gave in succession "The Queen" and "The President of the United States," both of which were received with much enthusiasm, the cheers of the sailors giving a grand impetus to the proceedings, and immediately afterwards, with a few appropriate observations, "Success to the Atlantic Telegraph Company."

Mr. Brooking, one of the directors, returned thanks. The chairman then gave, "Mr. Cyrus Field, and the American promoters of the undertaking," to which Mr. Cyrus Field replied, and, after a few introductory observations, read the following letter, which he had received from the President of the United States:

DEAR SIR:—An accidental circumstance, which I need not detail, prevented your kind letter of the 19th ult. from being brought under my notice until this morning. I now hasten to say, in reply, that I shall feel much honored if the first message across the Atlantic be from one from Queen Victoria to the President of the United States, and I need not assure you I will endeavor to answer it in a spirit and manner becoming the great occasion.

## JAMES BUCHANAN.

The reading of this letter was received with loud cheering by the company. The chairman said he had recently been present at a conversation between a cabinet minister and the American ambassador as to what should be the purport of the first message across the Atlantic, and had suggested a Scripture text—"Those whom God hath joined let no man put asunder." [Loud cheers.] Several other toasts followed.

The last toast was, "Mr. Cardwell and the House of Commons," in reply to which Mr. Cardwell said: The House of Commons would ill represent the country if it did not take an interest in the undertaking which they were then inaugurating. Twenty years ago a steam voyage across the Atlantic was the great wonder of the day, but now a marvellous agent was about to carry messages across the Atlantic with the velocity of lightning. [Cheers.] This was a great triumph of science in the difficulties surmounted; it was a great triumph of commerce, for it was the commerce of England and America that had created the undertaking, and which would successfully sustain it; but, above all, it was a triumph of international policy, in bringing two of the greatest nations in the world in the closest approximation. [Loud cheers.] Two magnificent vessels, models of the two greatest navies in the world, were about to leave our shores, not on a warlike enterprise, but to render it all but impossible that we should ever again be at war with America. [Loud cheers.] The two nations had a common origin, a common language; their laws were drawn from the same fountain, and he was sure the day would come when the present collision would be looked upon as commencing a new era, and that every artisan and every sailor who had been engaged in the work would exult in the fact that he had assisted in completing a great bond of brotherhood. [Loud cheers.] After this toast the company broke up.

The cable being now all on board the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*, the ships will start on Monday, and meet at Queenstown early next week, whence, after coaling, they will sail for Valencia bay, from thence they will proceed to Trinity bay, Newfoundland, keeping up constant communication with London, and we may expect to know here daily the exact position of the expedition.

After much deliberation the directors have decided that it is best to commence paying out the cable at once from Ireland, and for the whole fleet to proceed together to Newfoundland, instead of connecting in the centre, as

was at first proposed. The telegraph line from Newfoundland to the United States is completed, and in good working order.

That the enterprise will be persevered in until successfully accomplished there can be no question; for the exclusive privileges and guarantees which the companies have obtained are, in the opinion of those most competent to judge, of more value than the whole capital required to manufacture the cable.

The *Agamemnon* left Greenwich on the 24th for Sheerness, to have her compasses adjusted, after which she would proceed direct to Cork.

An important alteration in the arrangements for laying the cable has been determined upon, and the plan of work, instead of commencing in mid-ocean, is to submerge the whole cable in a continuous line from Valencia bay, in Ireland, to Newfoundland. The *Niagara* will lay the first half from Ireland to the middle of the Atlantic; the end will then be joined to the other half on board the *Agamemnon*, which takes it on to the coast of Newfoundland. During the whole process the four vessels will remain together and give whatever assistance is required. Constant communication is to be kept up with the coast of Ireland during the progress of the work, and the wires are to be at once carried from Killarney to Valencia bay, so as to connect with the British and Irish lines.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, July 22.—The *Moniteur* contains the following: For more than a month the police had had proof that a plot had been formed in London to make an attempt on the life of the Emperor. Three Italians, charged with the execution of this horrible project, were in Paris, and arrested. The arms, also, which were to have been used for the perpetration of the crime, have been seized; they consist of pistols, revolvers, &c. Brought to justice, the prisoners had already confessed their crime, and revealed the names of their accomplices.

The government, notwithstanding, suspended the proceedings against them, in order that the *acte de l'Etat* of the process might not be regarded as a means of influencing the result of the elections which were about to take place.

The proceedings are now resumed, and an ordinance of the Judge of Instruction sends before the Chamber of Accusation all the prisoners arrested, with their accomplices.

Their names are Tibaldi, Bartolotti, Grilli, (otherwise Saro,) Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, Mazzarini, and Campanella. The *Moniteur* says the rumor that French troops were to be sent to China is entirely without foundation.

One of the arrested is said to have made a full confession of the details of the recent conspiracy.

It is intimated, on the one hand, that the French authorities had good grounds for the military display and hasty arrangements which they made at Berger's funeral, on account of the movements of the secret societies; and, on the other, it is also stated, that the government was groundless, as no demonstration was intended.

The *Pays* says that the British government has already communicated to Mazzini that, although England would continue to afford an asylum to all political refugees, he could not any longer be allowed to prepare expeditions against foreign States on English soil. It is not stated, however, from other sources, that the British cabinet had promised to subject Mazzini to a strict surveillance.

A report had been current of another attempt to the Emperor's life at Pombierres, but it appears to have been unfounded.

The *Lyon Globe* discredits the report that Queen Victoria will visit France this year.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says that the sending out of some French and English vessels-of-war to Tunis is spoken of.

The *Moniteur* alludes to the discovery of the Italian plot to assassinate the Emperor, and states that it was concocted in London, and places Mazzini and Ledru Rollin among the accomplices to it.

## SPAIN.

An extraordinary decline from the recent high prices of wheat in Spain is reported.

The captain-general and the civil governor of the province of Seville were to be brought before a council of war on account of the late troubles.

The execution of insurgents had been stopped by the government.

The London Times publishes a despatch from Paris, dated the 24th, stating that the Spanish government, after some hesitation, has accepted the offer of mediation in the Mexican question made by Lord Howden and the Marquis de Turgot in the name of the English and French governments.

MADRID, July 18.—A deputation from the corporation of Seville, accompanied by the deputies for that province, and bearing a petition signed by nearly 3,000 persons, waited yesterday upon the Duke of Valencia to entreat him to use his influence with the Queen to stop the executions in Andalusia. Another petition, signed by the women of Seville, had been sent to the Queen. In reply the deputation General Navarra read a royal order, dated the previous day, which enjoined the authorities of Seville to put no one to death without previous communication with the government. That enough has certainly been already done to strike terror and deter from similar insurrection will be admitted by all who read the following paragraph from the *Standard* of Cadiz:

"The prisoners were conducted in carts to the Prado of St. Sebastian. There they were drawn up in line, and a company fired upon them. It happened that the volley killed two persons who, eluding the vigilance of the sentinels placed to keep the ground, had got in the rear of the criminals. The death of the conspirators was the sequence of the insurrection amounting to 98 in the affair of Benajon, one shot in the first instance in Seville, 24 on Saturday, 18 on the 13th, 15 at Utrera, 13 at Arabal, and the two killed by accident."

It is high time, indeed, that the government should show a little mercy.

## THE ITALIAN INSURRECTION.

The *Debts* contains the following details respecting the late insurrectionary movement in Italy: The plot was conceived on a large scale, and was skillfully organized; the most experienced conspirators, not only of Italy, but of France and Germany, were privy to the arrangements. The leaders of the movement had considerable sums of money at their disposal, and the origin of which remains a mystery. The success of the conspiracy was entrusted, according to all accounts, to Mazzini. He visited Genoa, it is said, at the commencement of the month of April, having run through Germany, France, Switzerland, and even the Italian provinces of Austria, defying with rare presence of mind the vigilance of the Austrian police, which is nevertheless so clever in discovering those who are obnoxious to it.

We are now acquainted by the declaration of M. Rattazzi that the merit of the discovery of the plot at Genoa is due to the French administration, which at once placed itself in communication with the courts of Rome, Naples, Turin, and Florence. Two circumstances, however, the Italian courts were enabled to take precautionary measures, and the conspirators saw themselves detected and threatened. It is said that confusion and hesitation entered their ranks; that the majority desired an adjournment of the enterprise, but that the minority insisted on an immediate attack, and that the explosion of the plot was the work of this obstinate minority.

The conspirators have occasioned great evils and caused many victims. The conspirators have lost many of their men; but, as generally happens, the leaders have taken care of themselves.

The President, writing from Naples on the 16th, says that an attempt was about to be made. It is pretty well ascertained, was known to the authorities some days before it took place. There was a communication on the subject made by the King to the Intendente of Salerno, St. Ajosa. Still it was thought wise to let it take its course, and crush it after it had been made. The resistance made by the population to the insurgents on their landing had been cited as a proof of the attachment of the people to the reigning family. The inference is a wrong one; the resistance was occasioned by acts of violence offered to the women by some of the President's prisoners who had escaped from Pozzuoli, and by the cries of the women, and the resistance was a patriotic one, and a wholesome dread throughout the kingdom. And to this, that, as soon as ever the landing was known, reports were spread about by authority that the affair was nothing but the attempt of galleys slaves, who came to dishonor their families and rob them. The report gained ready credence, and resistance was the consequence, not from love of the "adored dynasty," but from fear of a band of marauders. I am informed that the gendarmes and the soldiers committed great excesses, robbing in the different country places through which they passed, and taking vengeance on the peaceful population. The government, however, produced a general gloom in the locality where it happened. We deeply sympathize with the grief-stricken parents."

The Corpus Christi (Texas) Valley of the 18th ult. says: "Capt. Love, of this city, with a posse of boys, left town yesterday morning, about the size of an immense crowd, to kill an alligator that old Put did, once upon a time, slay a certain sea wolf. The alligator, who was an old offender, had made his home in a small lake some five miles up the river, and had long familiarized himself with the calves which came there for water. He refused to be killed after he was shot seven times—three of the shots taking effect in one of his eyes. He measured 14 feet in length."

presented itself to Signor Mirabelli Centurione, the Intendente of Principato Ultrioro. About 70 prisoners are said to have arrived at Salerno by sea. Amongst them is the Baron Nicotera, a Calabrese, who is wounded in the arm. A number of prisoners, about 117 in all, have been brought to Salerno by land, under guard of the 7th Battalion of rifles, commanded by Ghio. Amongst them are seven foreigners, who awaken much sympathy by their extreme youth and interesting appearance. It is said, also, that a sum amounting to 15,000 ducats has been found.

Almost all the individuals of the first expedition are dead, having been killed, as I have already stated, without any necessity, as they were overwhelmed by numbers, and incapacitated from resisting. If I am to believe my informants, orders were given to kill the prisoners, and the massacre did not cease until six counter-orders came from Guala. A person in town says he saw six wounded persons killed by some one of the said drivers of the country, who had ranged themselves amongst the King's friends. They despatched their victims with the iron-shod poles with which they goad their cattle.

Another horrid instance is added, that as it was found impossible to remove all the wounded many were burnt, together with the dead bodies, and that the number amounted to 200. However, that a letter from a friend in Naples, says that his soldiers went forward, and could not be restrained; that they carried everything before them; and that a hundred bodies were then lying on the field, which he was occupied in burying. Many more, however, than a hundred were killed and wounded; and there is nothing inconsistent with this letter in the positive assurance of my informant, especially when the barbarities which have been practised in this kingdom are called to mind.

## INDIA.

There is nothing later from India. Intelligence was hourly expected when the *Perla* sailed. All sorts of rumors were continually started, but it was supposed they had reference to stock-jobbing operations, and obtained but little credence. A mass of papers had been laid before the House of Commons, and nothing of importance to the published accounts.

## AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne dated the 30th of May had been received in England. Gold was selling in Melbourne at £7. 6d. a 23 1/2 lb. 6d. Flour, £22 per ton. A brisk business was being done in imports, and confidence was re-established.

The steamer *Great Britain* left Melbourne for Liverpool on 21st of May, with 101,000 ounces of gold.

A duty of 10s. per lb. had been levied on opium. A new ministry, with Mr. Haines as chief secretary, had been organized.

At Sydney the tallow market was firm, and wool had advanced, selling at 1s. 5d. a 2s. 6d. per lb. Flour and freights were unchanged.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday, July 25.

[From the Times City Article.]

The conviction that up to this afternoon no news has been received from India, and consequently that all the recent reports have thus far been totally without foundation, has been followed by a disposition of excitement in the stock markets. Prices, however, have not experienced any permanent rally, although the first transactions were at an advance of 1/4. Although the absence of animation throughout the day was mainly attributable to the anxiety regarding India, an increased demand for the discount bank, where there was pressure, coupled with slight withdrawals of bullion from the bank, and the favorable appearance of foreign exchanges, continued to the general decline.

About £30,000, in gold bars, was taken from bank, for the purchase of silver on the continent. These withdrawals are thought likely to continue, unless some Australian or Californian arrivals soon take the place of the London and Calcutta arrivals, and the bank, standing the recent further reduction in their stock of bullion, the Bank of France have lowered their rate for advances on stocks and shares from 6 to 5 1/2 per cent. The latter was fixed as the discount rate a month, but the Bourse were excluded from the benefit of the alteration.

From the Daily News City Article.]

The funds continue very sensitive pending the receipt of advices from the East. Throughout the day the stock exchange has been under a great deal of pressure, and discount market the demand for money was again good. As the end of the month and the 4th of August draws near, the commercial demand may become more active. During the week the necessity of paying for the silver imported from the continent has only led to the absorption of the available supply of bullion from the bank, and has caused some withdrawals of gold from bank.

The Bank of St. Petersburg has reduced its rate of discount to 3 per cent.

## TRANSPORTS FOR INDIA.

The steamers and clipper engaged by the India House for the conveyance of troops are to forego £30 per day for every day beyond 70 occupied in their passage to Calcutta, while they are to receive £60 for every day saved from that time forward.

The sailing clipper *James Baines* and the *Champion* of the *Sea* will each take a regiment. Some persons are disposed to anticipate that the performance of these vessels will equal that of the steamers. The terms paid for steamers range from £39 to £49 per man; for the *James Baines* and *Champion* of the *Sea* the rate is £25 per man, and for the smaller sailing vessels it is £18.

The *Golden Plover* and *Lady Jocelyn* are ordered to be ready at Portsmouth on Wednesday next. There is a penalty of £10 for each day's delay.

## THE INDIA NEWS.

The *Vectis* with the mails would probably reach Malta from Alexandria yesterday. The distance from Malta to Cagliari is 340 miles. A steamer dispatched immediately would reach the latter place this afternoon, and the government may be in possession of telegraphic news in the course of the evening. Should the steamer from Calcutta have arrived, and Lady Jocelyn, a telegraphic despatch may be hourly looked for via Trieste.

We copy from one of our New York contemporaries the following paragraph in relation to church-building in that city: The rage for church-building is very great this season. On the Fifth avenue, near 48th street, the Dutch Reformed church is about to erect a new, white marble church on a bit of land costing \$120,000. This church is the richest corporation in New York after Trinity church. A new Presbyterian church is to be reared on Murray Hill; this edifice springs out of the society of Rev. Dr. Alexander. Rev. Dr. Spring's new church will be of brick, with stone steps 200 feet high, with clock tower, and will hold 2,000 people. The cost, \$140,000. Rev. Mr. Thompson, of the Tabernacle church, will have a church of white marble, and it will cost \$120,000. On the Fourth avenue the Methodists are to erect a magnificent church, and they go for white marble, with the best. They have just sold their house in Mulberry street, and go to town.

There is a steep hill, which is 300 feet high. The Baptists are to build an elegant church on Eighth avenue and 43d street. This will be composed of brown stone and iron. And the Catholics, under the lead of Archbishop Hughes, are to put up on Fifth avenue and 51st street one of the most magnificent churches in the city.

Two sons of Mr. John H. Jact, of Greensburg, Pa., were in the habit of setting "night lines" in the Allegheny river, in order to become possessed of the finny tribe. One morning a very mysterious looking thing was observed from the shore, as being attached to one of the lines, and some distance beyond it. The creature was fast on the hook, with its head protruding from the office of a human skull, which rests upon the vertebral column, its body being in the skull, and too large to allow its escape therefrom. The theory is that the fish became domiciled in the skull some time since, grew until it became too large to be expelled, and it was then that the monster was born. The skull is sound, and has yet four teeth in it, the remainder having dropped out. Its shape indicates that it possibly belonged to a negro, and was perhaps that of a female.

The Memphis Appeal of the 2d instant says: "Yesterday afternoon, Knox, the second son of our friend J. Knox Walker, esp., was thrown from his horse, and his foot catching in the stirrup, he was dragged for some distance, his head on the ground, until he was so much bruised and mangled as to cause his immediate death. He was about twelve years of age, and a lad of amiable disposition and great promise. The occurrence produced a general gloom in the locality where it happened. We deeply sympathize with the grief-stricken parents."

The Cincinnati Enquirer of last Wednesday says: "The Young Men's National Democratic Association of this city fired one hundred guns last evening in celebration of the great victory in the Fayette district in the election of James R. Clay. It was a glorious victory, and it behooved the young democracy thus to celebrate it."

## WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1857.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by James O. Lewis and H. M. Lewis, Jr.

## CLOSING OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

We are authorized to announce that the several executive departments of the government will be closed to-day as a testimonial of respect to the memory of Hon. James C. Dobbin, late Secretary of the Navy.

## THE DEATH OF EX-SECRETARY DOBBIN.

The death of Mr. Marcy, the eldest member of President Pierce's cabinet, struck the public sense with surprise by reason of its suddenness, in the midst of apparent health and vigor. The death after a brief interval of another member of the same cabinet, and the youngest, Mr. Dobbin, although the long-expected result of gradually-wasting consumption, is not the less to be deplored, as withdrawing from the field of usefulness and honor another of the eminent statesmen of the Union.

Mr. Dobbin was born at Fayetteville, in the State of North Carolina, in the year 1814; graduated with distinction at the University of that State in 1832; and in due time established himself in the practice of the law at Fayetteville. In the relations of private life he was at once universal confidence and esteem, by the amenity of his manners and the sincerity and amiability of his character. Adding to these qualities a finely-attuned, but acute and penetrating, intellect, and a spirited, graceful, and impressive elocution, he could not fail to assume speedily the highest rank at the bar and in public affairs.

After the lapse of a few years he was elected a member of the Twentieth Congress, the sessions of which he traversed with signal success; and on his voluntary retirement from which he was repeatedly elected to serve in the legislative assemblies of his State. The place he had now acquired in the councils of North Carolina was one, not of admiration and respect only, but of devoted attachment; while the nature of his opinions, and the dignified zeal with which he maintained them, prepared the whole country to regard him as one of the representative men of the South.

Thus, when President Pierce called Mr. Dobbin to his cabinet, and to the charge of the Navy Department, the selection was one of recognised fitness in all general respects. But the public mind had been quite unconsciously of the great and special administrative qualities which Mr. Dobbin was found to possess, as he proceeded, from year to year, in the sedulous discharge of the delicate and arduous duties of Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Dobbin was a gentleman, as well in the sense of courtesy of deportment as in the higher sense of consideration care of the rights and feelings of others, and in this respect well adapted to be the administrative head of a body of high-bred and sensitive officers. But, in addition to this, he was endowed with singular clear-headedness, as it is familiarly called—that is, capacity of distinct and clear perception of things and of their mutual relation, including personal character. In this quality of mind lies the secret of prompt decision and of skillful adaptation of means to ends—in a word, practical statesmanship. This quality Mr. Dobbin possessed in a high degree. It rendered him a safe counsellor and an able administrator, and enabled him, while attentive to matters of routine, to go beyond that, and to devise and execute most important measures for the augmentation of the material force and of the personal efficiency of the navy.

Mr. Dobbin's strong convictions of public duty led him to continue in the Navy Department when his fellow-citizens of North Carolina would gladly have transferred him to the Senate of the United States. He persevered in the same resolution to the last, under all the difficulties of declining health, and then retired to the tranquil shades of his birth-place and home, to linger a few months and to die—prematurely, not for his own fame to be sure, but prematurely for the love of his friends, the hopes of his countrymen, and the service of the nation. For to know him was to love him; and the remarkable combination of kindness with force, of the gentle heart with the strong mind, which constituted the distinctive trait of his character, marked him out for the exercise of wider influence and the accomplishment of exalted good, if, in the providence of God, he had been spared for the future service of his State and of the Union.

## A WELL-MERITED COMPLIMENT.

The following well-merited compliment to the present popular, efficient, and accomplished Commissioner of Pensions, Hon. George C. Whiting, appears in a late number of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*:

"There were, at the commencement of the present month, about thirty clerks dropped in the Pension Bureau. They were employed under the act of the 3d March, 1855, and the business having been nearly completed, and there being no further appropriation, their services were no longer required. There are about eighty-five persons remaining, who are employed on revolutionary pensions, others on the settlement and adjudication of pensions pertaining to the late wars, others on bounty-land claims, Virginia half-pay claims, &c., and a large number employed on the business of auditing and settling the accounts of all the pension agents of the United States."

The business of this office is quite intricate in its character, requiring a variety of talent to superintend and keep in steady motion all its multifarious machinery.

The present Commissioner, George C. Whiting, esp., has approved himself fully equal to the task, and at that time has acquired himself in a most praiseworthy manner. In him we find an example which others would do well to follow who hold positions under government. On the death of his father he was appointed to a place in the Land Office; although young, he applied himself with great assiduity to the duties of his position, and supported not only himself, but also his father's family. From the Land Office he was transferred by Thomas Ewing to a principal clerkship in the Interior Department, and soon after Secretary Stewart succeeded Mr. Ewing; though a political opponent, he appointed him to the chief clerkship of the Interior, which office he filled with such marked ability and credit that he was appointed by President Pierce to be head of the Pension Bureau.

"He has worked himself steadily upward to his present position, not by virtue of any outside influence or patronage, but by merit alone—by his own individuality. His present post is one which requires a high order of talent and as large a fund of good nature and patience as Job possessed. He has more than met the expectations of his warmest friends. Geo. C. Whiting possesses all the elements of a perfect gentleman, is highly esteemed by all his subordinates in office, and deservedly popular with all who have business connections with the Pension Bureau."

## THE ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

Several days must necessarily elapse before the result of the election held in this State on Monday last can be definitely ascertained; but enough is now known by telegraph and the mails to warrant the belief that the democracy of Kentucky have secured a majority in the legislature on joint ballot, have made a gain of at least three members in the congressional delegation, and have elected their candidate for State treasurer by a very large majority. Not the least cause of rejoicing with the now exulting democrats of Kentucky is the election of the gallant Clay in the Ashland district. The gratifying news is thus announced in the Cincinnati Enquirer of last Wednesday morning's issue:

"We doubt not any congressional canvass in the United States ever attracted more or as much attention as the recent one between James E. Clay and Roger Hanson, in the Ashland district, Kentucky. The eyes of the whole nation, and especially of that portion of it which takes any part in politics, were directed to it with great anxiety. The district was strongly known, giving, two years ago, one thousand six hundred majority for A. K. Marshall, its present known nothing representative; and even last year Buchanan and Breckinridge were beaten over six hundred by Fillmore and Donelson. The democracy, notwithstanding the reports of the gallant canvass which Mr. Clay was making, and the confident hopes of some of his ardent friends, generally had but little faith in his success. It seemed impossible that the large known nothing majority could be overcome, especially when they presented as able and adroit a champion of their principles as Roger Hanson."

The district has been changed since it had been carried by Mr. Breckinridge, as the county of Owen, strongly democratic, was taken from Marshall, and nothing substituted in its stead. Despite the great odds against him, Mr. Clay, with a perseverance and an ardor worthy of his illustrious descent, entered the list in accordance with the wish of his political friends, and has been triumphantly elected by a small majority. His success will do more to destroy known nothingism in Kentucky than any blow it has yet received. It will be remarkable if it ever makes any headway again in Kentucky. In every aspect in which it can be viewed it is more of a national than a local victory, and as the telegraphic wires spread the intelligence over the Union it will be hailed everywhere with the greatest rejoicings and satisfaction."

The following are the majorities in the several counties, as reported by the mail agent, who came on the Lexington train to Covington last evening:

	Clay.	Hanson.
Harrison	198	198
Nicholas	169	169
Scott	439	439
Franklin	30	30
Jesse	30	30
Bourbon	102	102
Fayette	290	290
Woodford	190	190
Total	938	870
Majority for Clay	68	

In Louisville the vote for Congress stood as follows:

Marshall, known nothing	2,910
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